EMIN PACHA'S PLUCKY FIGHT

A Remarkable Man and His Brave Stand in Equatorial Africa.

THE WORK FOR HIS RESCUE.

What the London Geographical Sectety Intends to Do-Talks With Dark Continent Travelers-Other Foreign News,

Interested in His Fate.

Properties 1860 by James Gordon Bennett A LONDON, Dec. 21.—(New York Herald Caple-Special to the Burl-The interest felt by British geographers in the fate of Emin Pacha, who is now making such a desperately brave stand in equatorial Africa, was well shown by to-day's meeting of the couneil of the geographical society at their rooms near Burlington Arcade. Nearly every member of the conneil was present, which is a very unusual event. After hours of sharp discussion of the various routes, the council decided to adjourn action until Stanley's arrival to morrow shall give them the benefit of his knowledge of the subject.

After the meeting of the council was over 1 saw the gentleman by whose enterprise the project of relieving Emin reached its present stage. He is a wealthy merchant, identified with African research, but desirous of not having his name used until the expedition is well under way.

He said: "All the money needed for the expedition has been already raised and will be placed in Stanley's hands when he assumes command. We wish to do as the Herald did in its Livingstone expeditiontell him here are so many thousand pounds; go and and Emin by the shortest and best way, but choose your own route and your own means. We shall have £10,000 from the Egyptian government. The rest we shall raise among ourselves. The amount already raised-well, that need not be mentioned. It is all that is needed."

Many prominent authorities regarding Africa whom I have seen, the following interviews give the best idea of the present position of Africa:

SIR JOHN KIRK TALKS. At Seven Oaks, near London, in a house of African curiosities, I found Sir John Kirk, British consul general to Zanzibar. After a little talk about Emin Pacha, who is personally known to Kirk, and for whom he has the highest admiration. Sir John gave me an

idea of the condition of affairs on the Zanzibar coast. He said: "Emin Pacha does not want to leave the Central African province. He could at any time fight his way out to Zanzibar, but to do this he would be compelled to leave behind all the Egyptian officials with their families. These men would be at once killed, and the province thus would relapse into barbarism under control of the slave traders. Emin is a man of Gordon's stamp, and will be killed with his men rather than desert them. He is a very remarkable man. Cut off entirely from Euro pean support, surrounded on all sides by powerful enemies, he rules several millions of natives with such vigor and justice that they will fight for him even after they are naked and destitute of all supplies. So far he has beaten back the Mahdi's forces from the north, and prevented serious attacks by the slave traders from the east and south. province is a very rich one, but so uncivilized that he collects his revenues in ivory, which he is forced to sell to the Arab traders in order to obtain European goods. In the midst of such a country, with fighting on all sides of him, he has taught the negroes to weave cloth make shoes and cultivate tobacco. He has also made a natural history collection of great scientific value. In one of his lates! letters to me he says he is out of sugar and tea and all European supplies, and short even of ammunition. He asked only for arsenic to enable him to continue his natural history collection. After his ammunition is exhausted Emin will be unable keep back the Mahdi's forces. The region near him is too populous to enable him to fight muskets and spears with spears alone. As it is now, his 4,000 negro troops are mainly dressed in skins. It would be impossible for a military force to fight its way through to Emin. An armed carayan, such as that Thomson used in going through this country, could easily reach Emin, but only by paying blackmail to the natives. African blackmail of this type is much the same thing, after all, as your American custom duties. The negroes, in fact, are rather more polite than your Americans, since they do not insist on searching your luggage when you cross their territory. Stanley's route, from the Zanzibar coast, over Lake Victoria Nyanza, through the Uganda country, would be the best and quickest way of reaching Emin, if the King of Uganda were not a crue

country, and no one is able to tell how many months such an expedition would take. Besides, it would be necessary to bring porters from Zanzibar, for the Congo negroes not trained to that sort of work. The Congo Free State depends even now upon Zanzibar negroes for labor. 'Felkin's route to the west and south of Uganda would be both long and daugerous, It would be through marshes, in a fly coun try, forbidding the use of pack animals and would be long exposed to attack from West Uganda, where the king is very powerful. Thomson's route to the northeast of Uranda I read as the shortest and safest, a practical one, for ca. sols or donneys could be used, It passes along a distr... where the King of Uganda is least powerful. By this Emin could route I think easily reached in ei ht months from Eng-No. I would not like to agree to get there in a less time than eight months. Est plies must not be brought from England. As fashions change, so in Africa. When Liray-

Les with Livingstone we got our beads in

to the natives said they were old-fashioned

They wanted new beads. Politically, the

worst thing that could happen to such an ex-

sedition would be to have its members held

Egland, but could not trade them for food,

despot upon whom not the least dependence

can be placed. When he heard some months

ago that Emin was returning via Ungoro to

Uganda, the king sent a large war expedi

tion, which killed 10,000 Ungora negroes be

harmed, but this was because Junker was

the foreign traders, who are anxious to pre

Emin.

It is true the king al-

eations, whereas, if they were killed, it would only mean a new expedition.

COLONEL GRANT'S OPINION. Colonel J. S Grant, the companion of Spoke in many trips through equatorial Africa, has just returned to his Grosvenor street bouse from Holland, where he has not kept himself fully informed regarding the proposed expedition. He thought any route possible for Stanley, but he really would prefer the east coast route from Zanzibar through Uganda, which is quite well known, whereas there is much entirely new country from the Congo to Emin. As a geographer he would best like to see Stanley take the long route from the Congo to Emin, returning by the north of Uganda to Zanaibar. This, if successful, would settle geographical points of great interest. An armed force would complicate matters. It would be far better to take a small force and submit to all sorts of blackmail. If no native wars were going on he thought they might make the trip by way of Zanzibar in seven months from England. Grant thought Emin could leave his province when he wanted to. His life was apparently in no danger, even if his ammunition gives out, as his troops are more accustomed to fight with spears than guns. If Emin had arsenical soap and ammunition he could retain control of his province indefinitely. He acknowledged, however, that Emin, if he left the province, must desert the Egyptian officials, whose half dozen wives and endless number of children it would not be possible to bring south; also that his valuable scientific collection would be lost in such an event.

ANOTHER THAVELER'S VIEWS. General Goldsmid, the great Persian travtler, had also some experience in Africa, when he was appointed commissioner to the Congo by the king of the Belgians. Although not knowing anything about the Mobanzi river, he thought the Zanziber coast route to Emin much better than the Congo route, partly because the coun-Zanziber and Emin between s well known by native traders, who could be engaged as guides, while the other route has 300 miles of utterly unknown country. It would be useless to attempt to vo through Uganda. Of the routes north and south of Uganda he thought Thomson's northern route the more dangerous. CONCLUSIONS REACHED.

Taking the opinions of the best informed experts as a guide, I think the following points may be accepted without question: Emin Pacha is now alive, but will die as Gordon did rather than desert his men if aid does not come in a few months. It he dies five millions of people, whom he has partly civilized, will relapse into barbarism and the tyranny of the slave hunters. The factories for shoes and cloth established by Emin will die with him. A British expedition of some sort will undoubtedly attempt Emin Pacha's rescue. The route will be from the Zanzibar coast, skirting either north or south Uganda land. In either case considerable unexplored country must be traveled through. Six months after the expedition is decided upon is the minimum allowed by the best authorities for reaching Emin. The expedition will, in any case, be strictly a private venture, without official negotiations. Two expeditions may very possibly start by different routes. The English expedition will have a guarantee of at least £10,000 from a private committee of rich gentlemen. The £10,000 offered this committee by the Egyptian given not for the rescue of Emin, but for carrying dispatches and probably ammunition to him. The committee is a strong one, amply able to carry out the project. One fact which has hitherto stood greatly in the way of such an expedition is that no society or prominent English public personage can be connected with it for fear of further involving England in Egyptian and other African difficulties in the event of the expedition being cut off or by its action in Emin's country. The main object of all concerned is to leave the whole matter in Stanley's hands pending his arrival to-morrow. Even the constitution of

the committee is unsettled. What a Personal Friend Says.

(Copyright 1886 by James Gordon Branett.) EDINBURGH, Dec. 21.—[New York Herald able-Special to the BEE.]-I called to day on Dr. Robert W. Felkin, who was for many years in Central Africa, and is now practicing medicine in Edinburgh. He is a man of calm, earnest manners, who speaks mickly and always to the point. He said: "In 1878 Dr. Emin Bey was sent by Gordon to the equatorial province of Africa as governor. When he took the post there was an annual deficit of £39,000. In 1881 he sent down £8,000 surplus revenue. In 1882 he was in Khartoum and offered to the authorities to try and make peace with the Mahdi. They refused his help and told him to go back to his province, develop it and protect its from tiers. From that day to this he never had news or orders from the Egyptian government nor supplies. The last letters received from him at that time were dated March 1883, and were addressed to myself From that day till a weeks ago no news was heard, though there were many rumors that he was dead. Then there came to me a letter from him dated December, 1886, and another, the latest received dated July, 1886, from Wandelai fore they neard it was a false report about The last arrived three weeks ago, after an lowed Dr. Junker to pass through extraordinarily rapid journey of four and a his country from Emin Pacha unhalf months. These letters were published and the anti-slavery society of London immediately petitioned the British government to poor and almost alone, and therefore not send an expedition for his relief. This was feared as coming to eat up the country. The followed by a petition from the council of expedition to relieve Emin must be a large one. The suspicions of the king are certain the Scottish Geographical society asking the to be roused by its size and by letters also from government to send a pacific relief expediion. About the same time Stanley wrote some triends in this country offering to vent England taking their place in central Africa. There are no large boats on Lake lead a government expedition for the relief of Emin. His services were offered grat-Victoria, hence the expedition would land nitously, and he also said that should another in small detachments at Uganda and eader be chosen he would give £500 to the be cut off in detail, probably, or be made xpedition. The British government considprisoners on landing. The Congo route, by Mobangi or Biyerre, is impossible. One canred the different memarials and were forced not risk 200 miles of an absolutely unknown to take action by events at Cairo. Unknown to them Dr. Schweinforth, the African traveler and a friend of E min, brought great pressure to bear upon the Egyptian government. They raised Emin Bey to the rank of pacha, so that he is now Emin Pacha, thus recognizing his position and their responsi bility. They also voted £10,000 to any expedi tion for his relief. Their action altered the matter considerably. The British gov-ernment had considered that Emin had been recalled and was holding out against orders. This, however, is not the fact, for, on the testimony of English mis ionaries at Uganda, the letters of recali sent via Zanz bar to Emin were opened by King Mwanga and destroyed. The British gov ernment then accepted the offer of certain private individuals to equip a relief expedi tion, with Stanley as the leader, the Egyp grant to be given to that expedition, "Mr. Mackinnon, a Glasgow merchant

supposed to be chief among the organizers of this scheme. With him are some Manchester merchants. Complications have arisen, for, although Stanley offered to lead a gov ernment expedition, he has not yet conented to lead a private expedition. He has, it is understood, experienced some difficulty with his agent in America, who tried to prevent him from breaking his lecturing conprisoners. This would lead to many compli- tract. If Stanley should be forced by

his contract with the king of the Belgians to go first and settle the Stanley Falls outbreak he could thence cross through Nyam to Emin. By this route, on the most favorable estimate, the time taken to reach Emin could not be less than twelve to fourteen months. Another route proposed by Stanley is through Uganda, he hoping by his previous knowledge of the people to get through. But the massaeres of christians which occurred in that centry, the murder of Bishop Hannington and the young king's inveterate dislike for Europeans, make it certain that no small exedition could pass through that country. In order to light its way through, the expedition would have to be so large that it would be impossible to equip it in time to relieve Emin. In fact, it could not get there for eighteen months. The quickest route is Thomson's from Mombasa to Tatico, and could an expetion be sent along this route it might relieve Emin in four months from the sea coast. My own route was more southerly, from Zanzi-bar to M'da Bara, M'Kumbiro, and the Mutanzige. This is going round the Uganda country and some distance from it, passing through a territory freshly declared to be under a German protectorate. Thomson's route goes through a territory under English protectorate. My own route was based upon the anticipation of no government subsidy and therefore the supposed necessity of relying entirely upon philanthropists and geo graphers, but now I favor Thomson's route,

"The London royal geographical society

nad a council meeting to-day, but it is im

probable they will undertake the organization

of an expedition, nor is it probable they would

upport any expedition via the Congo. It is

nderstood they would probably vote £100 or £500 toward an expedition from the east coast. The Milan geographical society has already offered to co-operate with the Scottish geographical society in sending out an expedition, as they are most anxious for the safety of their Captain Casarti, who is with Emin Pacha. The Scottish geographical society is anxious to secure speedy relief for Emin, and regards with satisfaction the present scheme of private individuals, Stanley, as the leader, would get all the aid they can give him, provided he will go by the quickest route and avoid fighting. But they would not be satisfied if his is to be a fighting or commercial expedition, if that in any way retards relief. Thomson, who is now in London, will, it is understood, be most probably sent on a private expedition if Stanley cannot go. Meantime it is for others to take steps. We will help as far as we can, but if the private scheme falls through, then we will step in. Whatever expedition goes should carry relief by the earliest possible moment. Already the government has delayed, and nothing is to be done until Junker arrives in London. He has been in Zanzibar a tortnight, and could He have been telegraphed to. leaves Zanzibar to-day and will be here in three weeks-a loss of five precious weeks. Very probably this will be the Gordon history over again, 'too late.' Emin, be it said, has ammunition enough to last him to the end of the year, provided he is not attacked. If he fails the result will be to hand over to the slave dealers a population of 6,000,000, Emin Pacha having retained a province which is nearly as large as Europe intact from slavery. Both domestic slavery and slave dealing have been entirely abolished there since 18:0, while ne people have been taught the arts of weaving and cultivation and roads have been made. The people themselves have most valiantly defended their liberty against outside aggression, but it may

Dr. Felkin is Emin's intimate friend and therefore speaks with warmth, but from an intimate knowledge of the facts.

be too late."

AUSTRIAN AFFAIRS. A Minister to Be Appointed to This

Country Soon.
[Copyright 1886 by James Gordon Bennett.] VIENNA, Dec. 21.- | New York Herald Cable -Special to the BEE.]-Count Kainoky stated yesterday at an official interview that he would appoint a minister at Washington before the end of December. Count Krufstein, who was first thought of for the posiion, will be sent elsewhere, probably to Munich. As the countess has not the right to sixteen quarterings, or had four generaions of noble ancestors, she cannot be reseived at the court at Vienna, and the foreign office thought it desirable to avoid anything that might be misconstrued in Wash ington society, where similar appointments by other powers have before now made trouble. In Vienna such inequalities are by no means uncommon, and when the late Baron Haymerle was appointed minister of foreign affairs a special exception had to be made to allow his wife to appear at court. The necessity of any whitewashing of Baron Schaeffer, late minister at Washington, as put forth in dispatches from Washington, causes much amusement here as a peculiarly American idea. Baron Schaeffer has retired, after a long career, on full pay, and received besides, as is usual is such cases, the grand cordon of the Order of Francis Joseph.

CONSUL JONAS' APPOINTMENT. The appointment of Mr. Jonas as consul at Prague has been formally notified to the Austrian government which has promised to give him his exequatur at once. Perhaps it is too much to expect nowadays of the individual to sacrifice himself for the benefit of his country, but it could be wished that Mr. Jonas would be satisfied with the rehabitation of his good name by the withdrawal of all objections to him and would resign. He would thus serve our political as well as our commercial interests better than by going to Prague. He has already become a bone of contention in Bohemia, and the Tehechs regard his new appointment as a triumph over the Germans. He will need to be very circumspect in his conduct to avoid snares and difficulties. Since his appointment was first made the consulate at Prague is, pecuniarily, a less desirable post, as the establishment of a commercial agency at Reichemburg has deprived it of much of its fees.

HIGH PEELING IN BOHEMIA. At the present moment feeling in Bohemia s running higher than ever on account of the discussion of the question of the language to be taught in the schools. Even in Vienna it is impossible to keep German and Bohemian servants in the same household. A German-feeling official, not liking his Boemian name of Vojaczek, has just had it hanged by the proper authorities into Lang, which is certainly pleasanter to the ear. The Naradny Listy, the order of the young telech party, calls on all good patriots who may infortunately have German names, to Bohenianize them at once. It would be hard to uduce the veteran statesman, Dr. Rieger, to such a step. But he is just now in disgrace, as being too German and not Slavid enough to sympath ize with Russia. In Hungary such changes of name are of dally occurrence. It is mentioned as a sublime inspiration of a great Hungarian orator that be fore entering public life he became known as Irany instead of Halbschup.

The President Nominates. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.-The president to-day sent the nomination of Adelard Guernon to be collector of customs for the district

THE MORMONS AND GENTILES

A Bitter Fight Between the Two Factions in the House Lobby.

AWAITING TUCKER'S RETURN

Senator Logan's Struggle With Rhenmatism-Active Railroad Opposition to the Inter-State Commerce Bill-Capital News.

Contesting the Edmunds Bill. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—(Special Telegram to the Brie,)—Fifere is a biffer undercurrent fight going on here between the forces of the anti-Mormon and Mormon representatives. The former are striving in every possible way to have the Edmunds bill pass the house at this session, while the Mormon lobby are trying to prevent it. Randolph Tucker's absence from the house at this time delights the Mormon cohorts because he, as chairman of the house judiciary committee, has charge of the senate bill. The house committee have all unanimously declared in favor of the bill and instructed Raupolph Tucker to report it, but Mr. Tucker is not here. The Mormons are spending their money freely for influential lobbyists to defeat the bill. They have in their employ some of the most noted lawyers of this city, who are actively at work in behalf of their clients. These men, who stand so nigh in their profession and society, and who would blush did their wives and daughters know they were working for the lownfall of woman under the guiss of Mormonism, are seen almost daily at the capitol. The gentiles know them, but the congressmen listen to their words. At present all seems well with the Mormons, l'o-morrow the house adjourns for the holilay recess. Randolph Tucker, who has the bill in charge, is absent, and there are but bill in charge, is absent, and there are but two mouths more of this session and the chance is with them. But still the gentiles are not discouraged. Among those here who are lighting for the bill are A. M. Burnette and wife, of Unhr. Kate Field and her friends, Governor West, Mr. Bascomb, and a converted Mormon who is used as a frightful example. It costs something to keep the representatives here and to mest what expenses they have. The gentiles of Ulah subscribe each 50 cents per week for the expenses of their representatives here. After the recess there will be a brief light made for the passage of the bill and with much chance of success.

SENATOR LOGAN'S RHEUMATISM. The attack of rheumatism which has con-fined Senator Logan to his house for some days is very slow in yielding to treatment and has developed into a very painful ali-ment. Beginning in one of the senator's hands, thenmatism attacked other parts of his body and is now giving him great pain in his knees and logs. Every movement of his body is attended with severe pain. Two physicians have charge of the patient. While the senator's condition has not alarmed his family they have been somewhat uneasy at the stubbornness of the attack. This morning,

the stubbornness of the attack. This morning, however, he was decidedly better. He enjoyed a splendid night's rest and the sleep was of great benefit to him. CORPORATION ACTIVITY.

It will be the tactics of the opposition in the senate to the conference report on the inter-state commence bill to delay action, and the prospects are of success. The measure cannot be disposed of in the upper branch of congress until some time in January. The railroads have in the city a very strong lobby against the bill, and it will become desperate when the bill gets on the desk of the speaker of the bouse. By the middle of January of the house. By the middle of January there will be a great rush of appropriation bills, and those who can be induced to withhold support of or in a weak manner only endorse the bill, will be glad to take the push of appropriations as sufficient excuse for postponing action. It is pretty safe to say that if the bill can be stayed off in the hous that if the bill can be stayed off in the house until after the first of February the chance of defeating its passage will be equal to its success. It has been many years since a measure was before congress which elicite so much activity on the part of corporations

MORRISON'S DISAPPOINTMENT.
"It is not likely," said a colleague of Mr Morrison, "that there will be such a formida ble movement for a reduction of the tariff for ome time to come as was made on Saturda last. There is no way of concealing the fact that the tariff reformers have been so badly crippled by the defeat of Mr. Morrison that they will not recover during the next session of congress. Of course, an effort will be made to get through the house a bill to reorm the tariff, and the men who voted or consideration of the Morrison bill on Satorday will support it; yet the anti-tariff if formers will be as strong in the Fiftieth co gress as they are in this one and since the republicans and anti-reform democrats in-tend to consolidate on a bill affecting inter nal revenue and intended to thwart tariff re orm they can defeat any measure Morrison'

ends may put forward.
"Mr. Morrison," continued the member was woefully surprised and disappointed at and in the vote to consider his bill. He, at first—ten days before he made his motion— believed some trade would be effected which would give him a majority. Two or three days before the motion was made it began to look dubions. His information from the internal revenue reformers was such as to lead him to believe that he stood no chance of success at all. I remember to have been with him one day when a newspaper man asked him what he thought would be the outcome of his motion. He was very much disheartened and replied: "If I wanted to give your short answer I would say that I did not know, and did not care a d—n." I know something of Mr. Morrison's feelings at that moment and can say that he never was so disheartened in his work. When the was so disheatened in his work. When the first call of the house was made and a tie was developed I looked hard into Mr. Morrison's face. He was bewildered. Most men would have looked rejoiced. When the recall was made and Mr. Carliste voted, giving a manager of the control o for ty of one, there was a look of z rather than exultation in Mr. Morrison Itle seemed to doubt the outcome. When the final result was announced and it was seen that the measure would not be considered, I am quite sure that if Mr. Morrison had been asked what he thought of tariff reform he would have given the answer indicated to the newspaper correspondent indicated to the newspaper correspondent without any reserve. Mr. Morrison will cer-tainly pash ahead his principles in this di-rection, and you may be sure that his followers will take no back step, even if the outlook

s not encouraging."
PREJUDICE AGAINST DAKOTA. It is not probable that anything will be done at this session with the various bills looking towards the admission to statehood of Dakota, Washington, Montana and one or two other territories. The extraordinary expressions of desire of statehood being made by the citizens of Pakota seeming to intensity the determination of the majority in the by the citizens of Dakota seeming to intensify the determination of the majority in the house not to have the bill for that territory passed. The effect of the demand of Dakota appears to be something like the red flag before the intramed bovine, and it makes them very mad to hear the word Dakota. The object of the house committee on territories in piling up so many bills for new states is to disgust the house and the country with the subject. It is conceded by every one that action cannot be taken upon one of these bills without action on the others, and it is strange without action on the others, and it is strange that, although it is proposed to take in three democratic territories with Dakota, which is

without action on the others, and it is strange that, although it is proposed to take in three democratic territories with Dakota, which is republican, the majority in the house oppose the proposition while the minority to a man advocate it. A new house may have less prejudice against Dakota.

Congress adjourns on the 4th of March next and will not convene until December. This leaves a season of rest covering nine months. A majority of the senators have nothing to do during recess and preparations are being made for jaunts. Special committees are proposed for the purpose of visiting Canada and elsewhere to look into the insheries question, and to Mexico to investigate our diplomatic relations with that republic. It is very likely that the latter proposition will prevail, as an impression exists in the senate that accurate and fresh information concerning American affairs in Mexico and on the southwestern border is very much needed. Such trips cost the govern-

ment from \$30,000 to \$55,000 each. A special committee made inquiries concerning the insheries question last summer, and it may be that another committee will not be authorized to make another fourney in that direction, but as very little useful information was gleaned by the committee's work a strong fight will be made for another trip. It is believed that the serious agitation and investigation of the subjects at this time means very vigorous work upon them when congress meets next winter.

ALENY ALEANES.

Major Edward J. Spalding, Fourth cavalry, who was promoted last spring from the Second cavalry, has been relieved from duty at Fort Huttchuca and ordered to Fort McDowell, Arizona.

Lioutenant Powhattan Clark, Tenth cavalry, has relieved the adjutant of his regiment as recruiting officer at Fort Grant, Arizona. Licutenant Clark is a young officer who made himself famous last summer during the Apache campaign by dashing back under a heavy fire to carry away unalded a wounded non-commissioned officer.

under a heavy fire to earry away unaided a wounded non-commissioned officer.

Army leaves granted: Colone I Nathan A.

M. Dudly, First cavalry, Fort Custer, Montana, from December 26, with permission to apply for one month's extention; Major Almond F. Rockwell, quartermaster, St. Taul, until January 5; Major J. P. Baket, paymaster, Fort Leavenworth, until January 16; First Lieutenant John A. Lundeen, Fourth artillery, Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, twelve days; First Lieutenant George II. Paddock, Fitth cavalry, Fort Leavenworth, one month; Lieutenant Elmer W. Hubbard, First artillery, Fort Canby, Oregon, one month.

PATENTS TO WESTERN INVENTORS. PATENTS TO WISTERN INVENTORS.

Patents were to-day issued for inventors in Nebraska and Iowa as follows; John H. Bennett, New Hampton, Ia., iron plow; Finley E. Benson, Lake Park, Ia., animal poke; William E. Dippert, Des Moines, Ia., hame; James Hoekling, Denton, Neb., scraper; Cyrus Mathews, Anamosa, Ia., bread toaster; Alex McKenzie, Elkhorn, Neb., sleeve button; Luief Mohr, Howard Center, Ia., velocinede; Winstow R. Parsons, Waterloo, Ia., ruilling attachment for sewing Waterloo, Ia., ruffling attachment for sewing

Waterioo, it., funing attachment for sewing machine.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.

Field Perry, of Bedford, Ia., and Villiam II. Vantiect, or Keosanqua, Ia., have been admitted to practice before the interior department.

A NEBRASKA DECISION BEVERSED. Secretary Lamar, in the timber culture con-test of Prince vs Wadsworth, from the Grand Island district, has reversed the decision of the local office made July 16, 1885, holding Wadsworth entry for cancellation, and directs that it again be reinstated.

A PETITION FROM MINISTERS,
Senator Manderson introduced a petition
to-day signed by sixty-nine ministers, representing 5,000 members of the North Platte
conference of the M. E. church, in favor of
the passage of the Chinese indemnity bill.

A Deaf Mute Tragedy.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.-[Special Telegram to the Bre.]-The police here are expecting the capture of W. L. Bingham, the North Carolina deaf mute, who is suspected of the mur der of his betrothed, Lizzie Purlington. Bingham is passionate by nature and jealous in the extreme, with a decided tendency to insanity. Miss Purlington was the matron of the deaf mute department of the North Carolina state asylum of deaf mutes at d blind. She and Bingham were formerly pupils there, but the latter completed his education at the institution at Carminsville, N. Y. They arranged to be married next June. Thursday Bingham went to Raleigh, drew \$500, bought a knife, secured a marriage license, giving the age of each as twenty-three, then drove about the city till he met Miss Purlington. As she did not reappear at the institute it was supposed she had eloped with Bingham. Later it was discovered they had taken a train as far as Greensboro. Yesterday it was learned Bingham had trappeared at Carminsville, craze, but had disappeared after threatening to shoot Prof. Goodwin, of Council Bluffs, whom he believed to be a rival. The police have been searching the woods near Greensboro for of the deaf mute department of the North searching the woods near Greensboro for the missing girl, but so far without success, although the people there believe she has-been murdered by Bingham because she re, fused to marry him until the appointed time It is believed Bingham is still in the neigh porhood of the city and may be captured but possibly may have gone to Council Bluffs,

A Swindler Fails.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21-|Special Telegram to the BEE.]-Wall street was surprised by another of those crimes which startle by their very boldness, yesterday. About 3 o'clock a neatly dressed young man presented himself at the office of 1, & S Wormser with a note requesting them to lend Van Schaick Co. 500 shares of Reading, worth over 17,000. Accommanying the request was a heck for more than the value of the stock. drawn on the Chemick & Co., endorsed by order of Van Schaick & Co., endorsed by them. Wormser's cashier was a little suspicious, and sent a messenger boy and clerk to Van Schaick & Co.'s office and told them they could have the stock but would prefer Van Schaick's own check. The fact was then discovered that the signatures were forgeries. The swindler made good his

A Bad Breed of Americans.

New YORK, Dec. 21.- [Special Telegram to the Brie. |-The World says that during the iddress by Dr. Aveling at the workingmen's free reading rooms last night, the English socialist was asked by an auditor what difference there was between the American and English aristocracy. He said he thought the American upper classes had no breeding whatever and in fact were the worst bred of people he ever met. The English nobility certainly had breeding with all their numerous faults. Aveling concluded by saying that he had never met such frightfully ill-bred people as during his fifteen weeks' stay in first-class American hotels.

Another Fire in Galveston

Galveston, Dec. 22.-A disastrous fire broke out about 3 o'clock this morning, in the residence portion of the city on avenue K, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets. This section of the city is almost ex-clusively wooden buildings. The tire spread with great rapidity, owing to the water in the disterns in the vicinity becoming ex-hausted. Before the flames were controlled they had swept over the greater portions of two squares, burning twenty-eight dwellines and two greery stores. Total loss esti-mated from \$80,000 to \$100,000; insurance about \$50,000. Later estimates place the loss at \$120,000, The total insurance aggregates \$75,000.

Lynchers on Guard. CINCINNATI, Dec. 21,—William Mussel, the murderer of Daniel Christman, at Eaton. O., was arrested at Greencastle, Ind. While being taken to Eaton about noon to-day he being taken to Eaton about from to-day he came near being lynched. The officers got him into a carriage and drove to the jall, where there was a crowd of 500 men, yelling, "kill him:" "shoot him." A rush was made for the prisoner by the crowd, who were kept back by the officers drawing their revolvers. Another offort was made to get Mussel after he was placed in jail, which failed for lack of organization. The crowd still lingers about the jail.

A Fraudulent Failure. NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—In the special term of the supreme court to-day, Judge Van Brunt gave a decision that the assignment of the firm of Kossuth S. Marx & Co., Malden Lane jewellers and diamond dealers, made in September, 1885, was null and void. He declared it to be the consummation of a scheme to defraud their creditors, who were chiefly foreigners, and ordered it to be set and Jesob Marx. The firm failed in that month for over \$1,000,000. The failer early failer over and in that

still lingers about the jail.

ated considerable excitement, both berg and abroad. John Roach's New Business. New York, Dec. 21. - A certificate of in corporation of the Morgan Iron works was filed to-day. The incorporators are dohn Roach, Garrett Roach, Stephen W. Roach, The capital is \$40,000. It manutactures and repairs steam engines, boliers and ma-

NEGRO ORGANIZATION.

Preventive Measure Causing Ex citement in South Carolina. CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 21,-(Special Telegram to the BEE, |-A bill now before the legislature to prevent the organization of colored laborers in the agricultural sections into the Knights of Labor is causing a great commotion among the leaders of the colored people of the state, Rev. J. W. Offord, (white), one of the most intelligent preachers of the state, has issued an address in which he says that this bill has for its aim the

grinding down and driving to the wall of negro laborers. In closing his address Mr. Offord says: "From a standpoint of equity, considering the circumstances surrounding all laborers, the negro is the most excusable in forming an organization of a legal kind to better his condition. Do white people imagine that, by threats, they can keep away from the negroes agents or organizers, and in this way by force keep them in this state or prevent them being organized for mutual protection? It so, they recken without their look. The great drawback to negroes lies in the fact of their being too easily [satisfied. The shylocks of this state to-day are the farmers, who want crops made and gathered without paying a reasonable price for Isbor. They can reduce wages to the lowest point, and if they are asked for justice it is refused, and when the negroes organize for mutual protection, this is to be pronounced illegal, and who dare to resist is to be incareerated in prison. South Carolina, your glorious flag trais in the dust. in forming an organization of a legal kind Carolina, your glorious flag trails in the dust.
If the white people desire a contented population of laborers, let them give the negroes fair
treatment. They will have no desire to go
away. No allurements can charm them
away. The truth is, the treatment the negro away. The trum is, the treatment the negle-laborers are receiving has brought them into abject poverty. No change of condition or country can bring them to a worse condition; hence they are easily persuaded away by seductive promises of emigration agents. Should the bill now pending become a law there will be a wholesale emigration from the state. There is a class of men that get nearer the heart and the sympathies of the negroes than any other. Hitherto the influence of this class has been used to keep them here and lope for better things and times. When the negro preachers of the gospel say to their flocks: 'Arlse and let us go,' there will be a wailing in South Carolina—Rachels weeping their children and refusing to be comforted."

Matthews' Second Nomination.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The nomination of James C. Matthews, (colored) to be recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, which was one of those sent to the senate to-day, was referred to the committee on the District of Columbia. It is said to have been accompanied by a message from the president giving his reasons for sending in a second time the name of a man whose nomination had once been rejected. It is reported that the message after reciting the fact of the first nomination and rejection, states that a large number of persons in the district had conceived a prejudice against Matthews, which fact doubtless influenced the action of the senate; that Matthews had now been in the office several months and had proved his capacity by resening the records of the office from loss and illegibility, and that his management of the office had had the effect of removing much the opposition which formerly existed. For these reasons, and professing an carnest desire to co-operate in securing for colored men just recognition, he ventures in the utmost good faith to send in the nomination again, disact of the first nomination and rejection, faith to send in the nomination again, disclaiming, however, any intention of ques-tioning the previous action of the senate in the premises,_

Why Slosson Was Excited. Chicago, Dec. 21.-George Slosson, the

billiard expert, swore out a warrant this the Tobey Furniture company, charging him with perjury, and proposes to begin civil proceedings to-morrow against that company for heavy damages, claiming that on Friday, while resting and nerving himself for the championship contest with Jacob Schaefer, a deputy sheriff and lawyer called at his billiard hall and said they had an attachment against him for \$100 due the Tobey company for household furniture. After a heated col-loguy the deputy and lawyer left to confer with the firm, and said they would return later. Slosson remained in his ball until time for the match to begin. He was excessively nervous, suspecting a plot and fear-ing the attachment would be served in the presence of the audience. By 10:30 he felt more at ease and steadily improved in his playing, but could not then overtake his op-ponent in time to win the game. He claims Fellows committed perjury in swearing he (Slosson), was fraudulently concealing his property and person to evade payment of the

Three Years For Citizenship.

Washington, Dec. 21.—Senator Saulsbury to-day introduced a bill providing that after any alien shall have resided in the United States for three years he may present his peti tion for admission to citizenship. Upon preentation of the petition the court shall grant a certificate stating the facts, whereupon the petitioner shall be subjected to all the duties Leitizenship and have all rights thereof, ex cept that he shall not be entitled to vote unit two years have clapsed from the issuance of als certificate. No person shall be admitted eitizenship who cannot speak the English language.

The New York Dry Goods Market. NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The exports of do mestic cottons the past week has been 7,358 packages, valued at \$375,000 against 1,534 packages valued at \$111,000 the same week last year, and for the expired portion of the year a total of 228,100, compared with 197,532 in the period last year and 162,907 packages for the corresponding time in 1885, the largest total in any previous year. Agents have made prices of ginghams as follows: Nor-mande, 85ge: Calentia, 85ge. The general market was quiet in demand, but cotton

goods were very firm. Burned Down by Fire Bugs.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 21.—The news i received from Vilonia, an inland town of Faulkner county, this state, to the effect that about 3 o'clock yesterday morning every business house in the city was simultane on fire and burned to the ground, i the barns, cribs and onthouses of George and Thomas Harris, residing about half a mile from Vilonia. Nothing was saved, Harris brothers losing great quantities of corn, fed-der, cotton seed, etc. The total loss is about \$150,000. Nobody has been arrested vet, but suspicion rests on one or two suspicious characters.

A Minneapolis Bank Fails.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 21. - The private banking house of O. G. Hush & Co., suspended payment this morning. Liabilities not yet known. The cause of the failure is said to be the necessity of Hush to carry the paper of Jackson & Collins, owners of the Puritan iron mine, on which he was endorsed to the extend of \$500,000 or \$400,000. The bank itself is said to be solvent, and Hush himself is worth at least \$150,000. It is believed he will be able to pay in full.

Anarchists in Milwankee.

MILWAUGEE, Dec. 21.-In the municipal court this morning the case of Paul Graft kan, anarchist, who is energed with contempt of court in publishing scarrilous articles in the Arbeiter Zeitung reflecting on the presiding judge, all evidence showed that the scurrilous article and poem were written by Edward Loew, late city editor of the Arbeiter Zeltung, who left the city to escape Judge Sloan sentenced Grottlan to thirty

days at bard labor. Murde, ous Indians Partoned. WASHINGTON. Dec. 41. The president o-day granted a pardon in the car * of Lumpa, Lowich and Hietiet, three Pina Indiana now undergoing a sentence of five years' imprisonment in the Arizona penitentiars for a inurderous assault on two white men in that territory in 1883.

MOST MYSTERIOUS MURDER,

Blood.

A Farmer Near Blair Shot Down in Cold

ASSASSINATED AT SUPPER. The Perpetrator of the Deed Makes

Good His Escape - Fremont's Waterworks Successfully Tested-State News,

Work of an Assassin.

Brain, Neb., Dec. 21.-(Special Telegram to the Bra.)-A horrible and mysterious murder occurred about three miles east of this place last night at the farm occupied by H. Buttenschon. The tacts so far as your co-respondent could learn from an examination of the wife and the premises are about as follows: The family, consisting of husband, wife and four children, the oldest about live years were sitting at the support table at about 7 o'clock. The table was standing near the o'clock. The table was standing near the south end of the house and near a window. The assassin fired from the outside through the window, sending three buck shot or small balls into the top of the victim's head, one passing through and lodging in the wall on the opposite side of the room. Death was instantaneous, the victim falling forward with his head in his plate. The assassin then ran around the house and broke in the door and was met by the wife of the victim with whom he tussied for some minutes, then with whom he tussied for some minutes, then breaking away and running. Mrs. Butten-schon described the man as medium sized, with a full sandy beard. She says she saw him walking on the railroad track near the house in the afternoon with a gun. No motive can be assigned. Taken altogether it is the

most mysterious and cold-blooded murder that ever occurred in this county. The coro-ner's jury is now holding an inquest. Fremont's Waterworks Tested.

FREMONT, Neb., Dec. 21,- | Special to the BEE. |-The Fremont city council, in a special session last night, accepted the water works system. The final test was made yesterday morning. The contract provided that three one-inch streams should be thrown, each 100 feet high at the same time. An ac carate measurement of the streams by the city engineer developed the fact that they were thrown from 102 feet to 117 feet, and this part of the test was decidedly satisfactory. These works should have been completed upon the 1st day of June, but they have dragged along ever since that time because a sufficient mount of ware could not tory. These works should have been completed upon the 1st day of June, but they have dragged along ever since that time because a sufficient amount of water could not be obtained. The original contract for the well was let to a local contractor, whose plan was an entirely new one, upon which he had just received a patent. This well failed in the quantity or water to be furnished, and after a good deal of dilly dallying on all sides the council were compelled to take the matter into their own hands. They were granted the free use of the system of drive wells patented by A. A. Richardson, of Lincoln. This one, which is only one-half the full size designed, furnishes not less than one and one-half millions of gallons every twenty-four hours. The pump is of the Dean pattern and handles at the rate of nearly a million gallons in twenty-four hours. Provisions are made for putting in another pump as soon as required. The stand pipe holds 28,000 gallons, and supplies four hours. Provisions are made for putting in another pump as soon as required. The stand pipe holds 28,000 gallons, and supplies pressure for water service and in case of fires until steam is gotten up when direct pressure is used. There are four and a haif uniles of mains. The system has cost about \$28,000 and it is believed that for all purposes it is equal to those costing three times as much. There is a general feeling that the city-hais got a system worth every cent of its cost. The contractor was George C. Morgan, of

Died From His Injuries.

Chicago.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Dec. 21. - [Special Telegram to the BEE. -John H. Smith, the switchman who got hurt on Friday night at s place, died at 6 o'clock this evening at Mary's bospital from internal injuries received. It had been hoped after the ampu-tation of the crushed andle and left leg that, with his vigorous constitution, he would have pulled through. His mother and other relatives were with him.

Bankers Tomlin and Colvin Arrested. DENVER, Dec. 21 .- Word reaches here tonight that D. M. Tomlin and Burk Colvin, bankers of Akron, had failed for \$12,000. These gentlemen are all proprietors of the bank at Benkleman and the Republican Valley bank at Cambridge, Neb. They were ar-rested here to-night on warrants sworn out by Joseph Swan, manager of the Akron eat-ing house, and taken back on the night train In charge of the sheriff of Weld county.

Phases of the Saloon Fight. Storx Cirv, Ia., Dec. 21.-[Special Telegram to the BEE.1-Thirty-two new abutein a number of eases. Much valuable fur-nitire and fixtures have already been re-moved. Judge Lewis, while in the city today, passed upon the bonds of a number of property owners of buildings now sealed, who are desirous of giving the proper bonds and taking their property out of the hands of the sheriff. The probabilities are that all such bonds presented will be approved, and hence many buildings will soon be reopened. to be used for other purposes than saloon pur-poses. As the Law and Order league were not ready to commence new injunction pro-ceedings no further action was taken.

A Heavily Insured Suicide. CRESTON, Ia., Dec. 21.- Special Telegram o the BEF. | -P. A. Slaten, a shoemaker and esident of Creston for eight years, suicided lest night. He left his store early in the evening to collect a bill and failed to return. He was found this morning dead, curled up against the basement of a school house in the against the basement of a school house in the suburbs. He was insured for \$5,000 in the A. O. U. W., lowa Legion of Honor, and a St. Louis relief society of the A. O. U. W. He bought arsene a week ago. He chan ed his life inserance by will yesterday from his wife dividing it with the children. Family and business troubles are probably the cause,

Fatal Cattle Discase.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 21.—[Special Teles gram to the BEE.]-The governor has been in receipt of numerous urgent requests from farmers in Guthrie county to send a veterinarian out there to investigate the mortality among the herds. Cattle have been dying by dozens from no apparent cause, ingly, the governor to-day sent the the governor to-day sent the assistant veterinarian to examine the trouble and report.

The Road to Hades Closed.

OTTUMWA, Ia., D.e. 21.- Special Telegram to the Brg. .- A perpetual injunetion was granted last Saturday against the noted Stormy Jordan saloon. Before the writ was issued, Jordan locked up the saloon and left Monday. The sheriff put a padlock on the outside doors, locking Stormy out. The sheriff has locked several other saloons.

A Church Dedication.

FORT MADISON, In., Dec. 21,- | Special Telegram to the Br.E. The new St. Joseph Roman Catholle church: was delicated at 10 o'clock this marning with continent high mass, Bishap Cosgrove, of Pavenport, offici-ating. Bishap Fitzgerald, of Little Rosk, Ark., and many priests were present.

A Postal Clerk's Promotion. WEST UNION, Lt., D.c. 21. Special Teles gram to the BEL .- Mr. J. T. McMaster, of

this place, a postal clerk whose route is be-tween McGregor and Chicago, has just re-ected notice of his appointment as chief head cieft in the railway used service for lows, to succeed Mr. S. L. Toll nesigned. The Admirals Retired. Washington, Dec. #L-The president has

amorevit' the net retiring Vice Admiral Rowse and Rose Admiral Worden with the highest pay of their grades.